

"VIRTUOSI IN HARNESS" IS HUNTER SUBJECT

"Virtuosi in Harness" is the title of the lecture to be given tonight in Moyse Hall, by Mr. Ian Hunter. It will be the second in a series which is being sponsored by the McGill Faculty of Music.

In the course of the talk Mr. Hunter will reminisce about his experiences as head of the Edinburgh Festival. He will tell of the great musicians, actors, playwrights and dancers he met during this period.

Mr. Hunter served on many fronts in Africa, Italy and Austria. In 1946 he was appointed assistant to Rudolph Bing who was then director of the Festival. Mr. Hunter held this important post until just recently when he took over as artist manager for the Harold Hold Management in London.

McGill Prom

The highest budget in SEC history will go into the production of the McGill Prom scheduled for next Friday Evening, December 2.

The committee in charge of this event merely want to warn all students to get their dates for the big "do" this week-end.

RED AND WHITE REVUE CASTING

Casting for singers — solo and chorus — for the Red and White Revue will continue today from 1-3 pm in the Union Ballroom.

BACKSTAGE

All those interested in working for the Revue in a technical capacity are asked to attend a meeting in the Revue offices in the Union basement from 1-2 pm today.

The technical aspects of the show include costuming, set building, make-up and other backstage operations, including props and lighting. No previous experience is necessary.

The Seagull...



IRINA REFUSES to lend her brother money to go to town, in this scene from Chekhov's *The Seagull*, to be presented by the McGill Department of English in Moyse Hall on Dec. 1, 2 and 3. Grace Richardson plays Irina and Hugh Sproule her brother Sorin.

MR. YEHUDA GAULAN TO SPEAK TO UN CLUB

Mr. Yehuda Gaulan, Consul General of Israel will speak to the United Nations Club and the Student Zionist Organization on Friday, November 25, 1955 at 1 pm in the Club Room of the Union. He will speak on the crisis in the Middle East.

Mr. Gaulan was educated in Jerusalem and later read law at the University of London and the Law School in Jerusalem, qualifying as a lawyer in 1942.

Between 1935 and 1938, he was private secretary to Mr. M. Sharet, Minister for Foreign Affairs,

who was then head of the Political Department of the Jewish Agency for Palestine.

After obtaining his degree, Mr. Gaulan entered private practice and acted as Legal Advisor to the Political Department of the Jewish Agency until 1946. He was then made head of the Agency's Mission for Refugee in Austria.

In 1949, Mr. Gaulan was appointed Consul of Israel in Johannesburg, South Africa, and in 1951 became Chargé d'Affaires of the new Israel Legation in Copenhagen, Denmark, a post he held until his appointment to Montreal.

ARCHITECTS' EXHIBIT

An exhibition of drawings of the Ottawa scene is now on display in the Exhibition room at the School of Architecture. They have been done by the McGill architects, who invite everyone to visit.



AT MCGILL NEARLY EVERYONE REARS THE FIG LEAF!

VARIED ACTIVITIES WILL HIGHLIGHT UNION NIGHT

The Union will be open tomorrow evening for any students desiring to attend an intercollegiate debate, hear a recorded concert, dance to the music of a trio or partake of coffee and sandwiches in the Grillroom.

Highlighting the evening will be a Freshmen dance in the Ballroom. The dance is sponsored by the Arts and Science Undergraduate Society Executive who hope to make this an annual event. The ASUS exec. is in charge of the decorations and has hired Les Tisshaw's trio to provide the music. Refreshments will be served.

Invitations have been sent out to all Frosh, who may enter the Ballroom at 9 pm. Upperclassmen are expected to attend the other functions and will only be admitted after they are over. There is no admission charge for either Frosh or Upperclassmen.

The Union Night program will commence at 7:45 pm in the Club Room where the Music Club will listen to Mozart's "Magic Flute" on records. A discussion of the

selection will follow. Any students interested in music and not belonging to the club are also invited.

For those students interested in debating, the Debating Union is sponsoring an intercollegiate match between McGill and Sir George Williams College at 8:30 pm in the Walter M. Stewart Room. Bob Gualteris and Dave Freedman will attempt to uphold McGill's honour on the topic: "Resolved that this House be transferred to Sir George Williams College".

Meek Guest At "Critics Speak"

Another in the series "The Critics Speak" will be held in the Walter M. Stewart Room of the Union at 5 pm this coming Monday. The guest this week will be the well-known organist, Kenneth Meek, who will join Gilles Potvin, and musicologist Helmut Blume in a discussion of current musical topics of general interest. Alexander Brott, will again act as moderator. All students and professors are invited to join in the discussion.

This series is being sponsored by the McGill Conservatory in an effort to promote better acquaintanceship and closer cooperation between the music faculty and the rest of the University.

Fashion Show To Follow W.U. Meeting

A fashion show, sponsored by the Women's Union, will take place following the Open Meeting on Monday afternoon. Both meeting and show will be held in the Common Room of R.V.C.

Featured in the show will be fashions from the France-Del shop which will include cocktail and evening dresses. All models are McGill students.

Those in charge of the fashion show emphasized that it is free and at the same time urge all women to attend the Open Meeting which will precede it.

The Seagull

Props Makes Janitors Jump

Everyone who has ventured backstage in Moyse Hall in the last few days has noticed a rather bewildering sight. Clusters of immense white objects, looking like casts and splints for broken arms twelve feet long, are hanging from the ceiling. These things have been especially puzzling to the janitors who must walk under them while sweeping the stage. Several times the cleaning men have reported that something was broken and about to fall down.

As a matter of fact the objects which have alarmed the janitors are upside-down birch trees, made of paper, paste and wood. They were constructed for the Department of English production of *The Seagull* and they are hanging overhead in Moyse Hall because they are too big to be stored anywhere else.

For this play, which will be pre-

formed in Moyse Hall on Dec. 1, 2 and 3 the designer, Stephen Porter, and the technical director, Gordon Dorey have gone all out for realism in stage settings. But it is impossible to get a realistic effect by using real objects. Under stage lights real things look artificial; therefore it is necessary to construct trees and vines

and even distant hills out of papier-mache and paint.

Real trees have three disadvantages. First of all, they alarm the fire inspectors. Secondly, they look scrawny and dingy when placed against a painted sky. Finally, they are top heavy without their roots and tend to fall down on any actor who gets excited enough to stamp his feet.

To avoid such mishaps, the designers have built a grove of birch trees out of wood, wire and plastic. Paper towels, it seems, look more like birch bark than birch bark does, and so they have been used to cover these elaborate constructions.

The result of these experiments should be the most detailed and realistic setting yet provided for a McGill dramatic production.

REGRETABLE ERROR

In Wednesday morning's Daily, an article was printed about the new Dental Clinic. Due to an oversight the Daily neglected to point out that the Clinic was paid for by McGill and was not donated to McGill by the Montreal General Hospital.

In addition, the Daily has since been informed that third and fourth year Dental students receive their clinical training in the Clinic.

Editorials

THE STOLID CANADIAN

We Canadians, so our friends tell us, are a rather stodgy and uninteresting lot. We supposedly do not allow ourselves the slightest leaning towards radicalism or excentricity, we lead our lives happily and stolidly, meeting neither triumph nor disaster — in short, we are mediocre. For better or worse, this is the reputation we have earned among many.

Like most generalizations, this opinion about Canadians does not err on the side of punctiliousness. Nevertheless, the most outraged among us must admit that a kernel of truth lies beneath the stereotype. For example, Canadian politics of late have quickened extremely few pulses — indeed, this subject can hardly be classified as controversial here. Canadian art, drama and literature are still too young to creep into the conversation of any but members of our pitifully small artistic set. Furthermore, while in the throes of an economic and industrial development matched by few nations, Canada has remained immune to the chauvinism and histrionics which afflict so many countries today. Thus, we appear to possess a restraint which, while some laud it, does prevent us from doing anything really dramatic.

If, however, those who call us dull are watching this week, they will find their adjective far less applicable. For this is Grey Cup week — the week when Canada rears back on its young hind legs and howls.

During the last decade a transformation has taken place in the last week of November. Each succeeding year finds Canadians from coast to coast increasingly concerned about a football game. Moreover, from all directions, we stream to the site of the game intent on 'letting ourselves go' collectively. Parties, parades, speeches, civic rivalry and a great feeling of festivity are all part and parcel of Grey Cup Week.

Author Morley Callahan has recently suggested that a new type of Canadian folk culture is being created at Grey Cup games. Certainly there are few occasions during the year when such a sense of unit prevails among Canadians as on that day. It is not hazardous to predict that this weekend will find the relative merits of the Montreal and Edmonton teams hotly disputed from Newfoundland to Vancouver Island. The Grey Cup is our Mardi Gras, Rose Bowl and May Day all in one.

Perhaps, in many ways, we in Canada are not spectacular from week to week. Nevertheless, we suspect, nobody will dare call us stodgy should the Alouettes return on Monday with the Grey Cup firmly in hand.

AN EYE TO THE FUTURE

Last night the Players' Club produced their first set of "experimentals." There has been a great deal of controversy on the campus concerning the revised program of this society. There has been a certain amount of anger and bad feeling. The chief source of these feelings has been the fact that the club has not been able to provide a major production. They asked for, and got, a year of grace to marshal their forces. If they are not able to provide this major production in this time they may fall upon some very lean years.

Their job this year is to train a cadre of interested and competent people who will be able to support an active theatre group in the future.

We sincerely hope that we can take last night's "experimentals" as a portent of things to come. Indeed there were rough spots but the general calibre of the work presented was high enough to indicate that the club will be able to put another Hedda Gabler on the stage.

The work was sufficiently good to show that there are students who are interested enough and talented enough to support theatre at McGill; to bring the Players' Club back to its rightful place on the McGill stage.

Letters
to the Editor

Required Sports

Sir:

May I, through the medium of this column, express my own opinions on the question of the required sports programme at McGill. I, for one, have benefitted greatly from the programme and would hate to see it removed from the curriculum. I have never been good at sports, and for many years I was self-conscious of this situation. The McGill required sports programme taught me how to enjoy athletics. It showed me what there was available in the line of athletics at McGill and how to avail myself of it. I have since participated in four intramural sports and have taken advantage of most of the facilities provided at this University. I am convinced that without this programme I would not have done so, and would still suffer from an inferiority complex where athletics are involved.

The way I see it, the purpose of the University is two-fold, first, to provide a sanctuary for scientists and artists where they may do research and development in their own field, the second is to make available to the country at large men and women who have received training designed to equip them to be the leaders of the community in the future. Both are important and without either one a University would be incomplete. It is in this latter field that I feel the required sports programme plays an important part. It trains people how to get along with their fellows and provides practice in teamwork.

The most important part of the required sports programme is not what it teaches in itself, but rather that it opens the door to further athletics. It is this further participation which helps to round out the character of the student. In all fields of endeavour, one must be able to get along with and understand his fellows. I can see no easier way to learn this than through athletics and know no other place in the curriculum, with the exception of the Summer Survey School which Engineers take, where the University provides practical training or practice in developing a sympathetic understanding of other people.

To sum up, I feel that though the required sports programme does provide the wrong mental attitude towards sports by making it a faculty requirement, it is still justifiable. Those who normally participate in sports are for the most part quite happy with the programme. Some students, like myself, have learned to recognize its value. If "the right to be lazy when he so wishes" is to become one of the privileges of the University student, it would appear that an apathetic approach to the Student Government, to the



blood drive, etc. could be justified by the same reasoning. "We'll make you healthy if we have to kill you in the attempt" is not the attitude of the department of athletics, no one has yet been killed in the attempt to my knowledge, nor do I expect to hear of such tragic results in the future.

A clear understanding of team work, and an ability to get along with other people is as important in later life as is a good vocabulary and a knowledge of literature. In short, the required sports programme is just as important as are the English 100 and 100C courses in training those who are to be the leaders of our country tomorrow.

Howard A. Jackson,

Mechanical Engineering 5.

The Other Side

Sir:

As one who definitely did not enjoy her period of required sports, I must heartily agree with your recent editorial on the subject. I feel that the program is utterly useless and an insult to the mentality and independence of college students.

Those who are interested in sports can use the University's extensive intra-mural program. Most of those are not will suffer through their required sports without getting anything more out of it than a presecution complex.

Required sports are almost as senseless as required English 100C.

Miriam Peters.

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McGill Daily

The Oldest College Daily in The British Commonwealth
Member Canadian University Press

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NEWS:
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OUR PRISONS LOOK LIKE THIS

THE HOLE

From The Canadian Forum
August 1955

Punishment for refractory prisoners at Bordeaux consists of placement in a dark cell known as "The Hole". These cells are completely dark and no air can enter when the door is closed so that prisoners kept there for any length of time are almost asphyxiated. The practice of chaining prisoners in "The Hole" was stopped for a while, but recently the chains have been brought into use again. Both legs and one arm are shackled. Men have been kept in "The Hole" as long as eight days as punishment, but the customary sentence appears to be around three days. It is said that after a few days in "The Hole", a man will do anything to escape, and that false confessions can easily be obtained in this way.

Most of the inmates agree that all sixteen dark cells in the basement are occupied continuously. A prisoner described his experience in the Hole as follows:

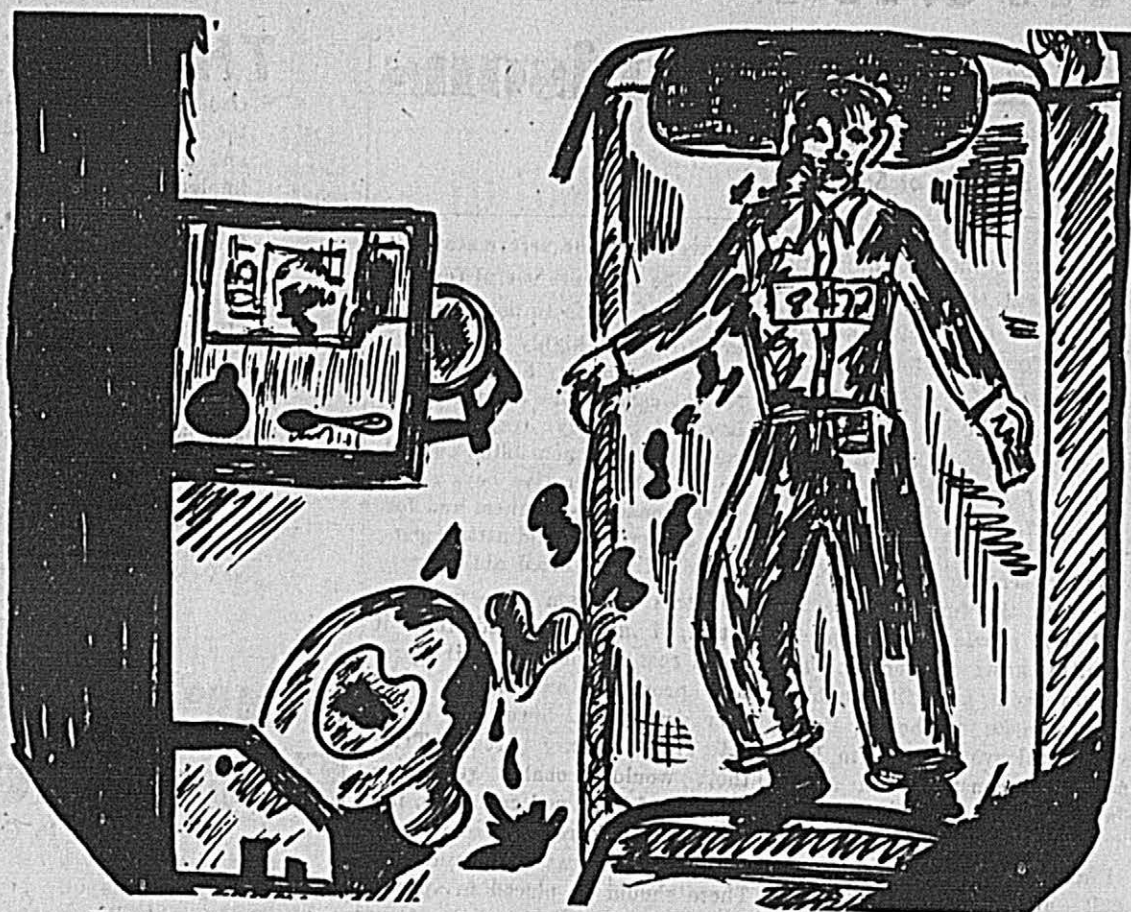
"It was the first time I had been in 'The Hole'. I was spread-eagled on the floor, with chains on both ankles and my right hand. After twelve hours in the dark, the cell door opened, and a guard entered. He placed his hand on my forehead, in a kindly way, and asked me if I was feeling all right. Then he went out again and locked the door. Afterwards because of that visit I thought that 'The Hole' wasn't as bad as I heard. But next time I was put in 'The Hole' nobody came near me for three days and nights, and I realized it was just as bad as the others said."

A boy of seventeen was in the waiting room, composing a letter to his parents, when the man next him asked for help in addressing his own letter. Both were reported for talking. The boy appeared before Sergeant Beaudoin, the chief of the Provincial Police detachment, and was placed in "The Hole" for three days.

Ideas of justice are concerned with what is fair, reasonable, right, and just. The Law is clear about the issue and is concerned with discovering the facts which are disputed.

From Crime and Society, Cantor.

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This is an inmate's sketch of his cell at Bordeaux. It was smuggled out of the prison.

BORDEAUX JAIL

The following is a report on conditions in Bordeaux by an ex-convict who was there.

"The cell is ten feet by six feet. The door is of solid steel with a peep hole so the guard can look in. The walls, ceiling and floor are of solid concrete. The window is near the ceiling and cannot be opened. On the side of the cell is a small table the size of a bridge table, which is riveted to the wall. The toilet is in the corner, there is no sink; the prisoner uses the flush tank of the toilet in which to wash.

"There is a very narrow iron cot with a thin mattress. In winter the prisoner gets two thin rough blankets. In summer he gets one. Since there is no wood, but only concrete and steel, the cell is very cold in winter and very damp in summer. The heating system consist of a hole near the ceiling through which hot air is supposed to come. This is seldom cleaned, and is usually blocked. When the hot air does come through, it is accompanied by soot and dirt.

Filth, vermin, and foul air are the constant companions of the prisoner.

"The food is very bad. Unless one has money, there is no milk, butter, eggs, sugar, etc. Breakfast consists of watery "mush", tea, two slices of white bread. Lunch and supper consist of "ash"-chopped pieces of fat and meat, watery soup, bread, tea, and cheap biscuits. The "ash" is alternated with blood pudding or stew. Friday there is tasteless fish and Sunday there are two very small hard balls of hamburger.

"The cooks are prisoners who have seldom had any previous experience in cooking. Being a cook is considered the best job in the prison because of the possibility for selling food, and enough to eat. The tea is boiled in a large vat which is cleaned only once a week. Frequently dead rats and vermin are found in the vat.

"Corruption runs rampant in the prison. Practically anything can be had for money. Money is smuggled in, or obliging guards would go to the home of the prisoner and get it for him for a fee, usually ten to twenty-five dollars. Being on the good side of the guards is important. Prisoners are completely in the guards' power. For example, a guard has the right to go into a cell at any time of the day or night, get the prisoner out of bed, and search for contraband material, such as books, food, or money. If any contraband is found, it is confiscated by the guard. When a prisoner is disliked by a guard, life can be made extremely miserable.

"The worst of all is the oppressive loneliness. Bordeaux is a solitary prison. The prisoner is in the cell alone, and cannot see out. He constantly has the feeling that he is under scrutiny of the guard. No reading matter except the Bible is allowed. No talking is allowed at work or mealtime and must be sneaked. Sixteen hours a day is spent in the cell with no room even to pace.

"Saturday afternoon there is a short recreation period in the yard, where the prisoners can walk around under the supervision of armed guards.

"Treatment of illness is a farce. The doctor comes only once a week. If one gets sick between visits, the treatment is an aspirin. If a prisoner is sick, it is very hard to get the guard's attention through the steel door. The hospital is run by a guard with very little medical knowledge.

"Punishments consist of a) loss of the weekly show; b) loss of weekly recreation periods; c) the hole; d) unofficial beatings.

"The cells of the insane are near the cells of the regular prisoners. Raving cries and howls go on all night. The insane are allowed visitors every day who can bring supplies which are then sold at outrageous prices to the other inmates.

"Once the prisoner in the cell next door to mine had his head bashed in against the wall, splitting his skull open. The next morning a guard said to me: 'You did not hear anything last night!'

THE INMATE HAS FEELINGS

by Raymond Poupart

Inmate, St. Vincent de Paul

A frame of steel and stone has been made for the inmate. He is symbolized balancing a sledge-hammer, breaking rocks. It is said and generally believed everywhere that the inmate is a "hard guy"; that he has the heart of a mad bull and the skin of a locomotive. And so goes the story, so goes the opinion that the man in the street has made up for himself or inherited from his fathers. But undeceive yourselves, you people who live under other skies, inhabitants of the cities and country, the inmate just like you has certain sensitivities, a heart that often beats for the same reasons as your own. The inmates has committed a more or less serious offence. So be it but in some cases it happens that a person does a foolish thing for the very same reason that he has a heart in his stomach. It is a very common saying that the clothes don't make the man, but if the accountment of the inmate makes him unequivocally an inmate, it is no less true that a suit is but a costume; that the word inmate is but a qualificative for a human being who has, like every one of God's creatures, his soul, his heart, his flesh which, for as long as the world will last, can be influenced by sentiments and feelings. Yes, the inmate has feelings.

This article, written by an inmate of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, illustrates better than we can, the reasons for this publication.



WHAT RIGHT DO WE HAVE TO

We Should Abolish Prisons

by William A. Westley

Associate Professor of Sociology

Imprisonment is an archaic punitive protective concept involving a deep misconception concerning the nature of crime and the social psychology of criminals. Prisons neither protect society nor reform criminals. In the first place, the high rate of recidivism indicates that the prison trains and certifies criminals, and thus may function to encourage crime rather than prevent it. In the second place, reform and imprisonment tend to be basically antithetical phenomena, for reform involves a reconstruction rather than a restriction. This is not an indictment of our prison officials, for they often try to do much with very little. Our criticisms concern policy.

In place of the prison, which is both expensive and dysfunctional, we should have a program of differential care involving mental hospitals, boys' camps and an extensive system of out-prison supervision and training. Many persons convicted of crime need mental care. They should be assigned to institutions devoted to this purpose for the periods necessary for the appropriate cure. These people could then be returned to society and become useful citizens. A very large proportion of adult and juvenile criminals would fall into this category. Many juvenile offenders

should be sent to special schools and camps, the function of which would be to provide them both with a healthy basic environment and to train them in skills enabling them to make an honest living. The Borstal system used in England would constitute an appropriate model.

Economy

Finally, a great number of adult and juvenile offenders should be immediately returned to the community under highly trained and careful supervision. For example, if it costs the state roughly \$1,550 per year to keep

a juvenile in the reformatory, it would be far more useful (except in mental cases) to use this money to pay a highly trained juvenile worker, say \$7,500 a year, for the care of, for instance, five boys. A highly trained man whose sole responsibility would be to look after five boys could work wonders with them and for this salary you could attract personnel of recognized ability.

If this program were put into action, I am convinced that it would cost no more than the present program, and would in a very few years lower the crime rate fifty to sixty percent. True, there would probably remain a number of hardened criminals, impossible to reform, and from whom the society must be protected. These should be placed in special isolated communities where they could have a somewhat normal round of life, and in which they would have the chance, slim though it might be, to reorient themselves.

THE SOCIAL ORDER

Observe, in the Plan of the Tower of London
the Banquet Hall under the Chapel,
and under these the torture chambers:
implements for the head,
for drawing out nails,
for hanging, quartering, and turning.

And in the Chapel
croziers and emblems, of religion.

And in the Banquet Hall, tapestries
of the hunt — horn, hound,
and ladies on horseback.

What are we about, in our studies, universities,
and the Great White Way, and the ABC of war?
Down in Bordeaux
someone lies chained tonight on the flagstones
in the dark.

Louis Dudek

Our Penal System From Here Where

by George Avery

Canada has not one penal system, but two. The division between prisons and jails falls into provincial control, on the one hand, and penitentiaries controlled by the federal government, on the other.

Prisoners who are sentenced to two years or less are sent to provincial institutions. Sentences longer than two years are purged in federal penitentiaries.

Pens

There is, at present, a total of eight federal penitentiaries in Canada. They are, with the approximate number of prisoners in each; located at: New Westminster, B.C. (609 prisoners), Prince Albert, Sask. (555), Stoney Mountain, Manitoba, (419), Kingston, Ont. (914), St. Vincent de Paul, Que. (1198) and Dorchester, N. B. (598). The latter holds prisoners from three Maritime provinces. Under the terms of an agreement with the Federal government, Newfoundland keeps federal prisoners in its provincial prisons.

The remaining two are Collins Bay (located at Kingston and containing 375 men screened from Kingston Penitentiary) and the Federal Training Center at St. Vincent de Paul, Quebec. The training centre built in 1952 is the newest in Canada, and holds about 315 selected first offenders.

The remainder of Canada's prison population, estimated as high as 98,000, is detained in provincial jails and prisons throughout the country.

Some of the alternatives to prison sentences are parole, probation and a system which is at present in effect in England, the Borstal System.

Borstals

This is a system whereby prisoners between the ages of 16 and 23 may be sent to institutions in which there may or may not be walls or barriers where the young men are put to work at various trades. Some borstal units are farming units, some industrial units and so forth. They are spread through England and Wales and at the present time, there are 13 such units in existence.

Prisoners are sent to these units for a minimum of two and a maximum of three years, but may be released sooner, depending on the progress of the individual.

There are no borstal-type institutions in the United States and only one in Canada, the New Haven Borstal Institution. This is located at South Burnaby, B. C., and holds a maximum 40 boys between the ages of 16 and 23.

Probation

Probation is a sentence without commitment to an institution. The sentence is served in society by the person sentenced. He is free, under certain conditions, and must conform to the conditions laid down by court order, over a period of time.

This system is of provincial concern. In only British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Nova Scotia are there provincial probationary officers. In the other provinces it is carried out by private social agencies. In effect, the trial judge, under certain conditions, is able to give a suspended sentence and remit the prisoner under probation to a social agency. The prisoner must conform to the outlined conditions over the period of the suspended sentence which must not exceed two years.

Local

Local probationary agencies are the Salvation Army (non-denominational), the John Howard Society (non Roman Catholic), La Societe D'Orientation et de Rehabilitation (French Roman Catholic) and the Catholic Rehabilitation Service (English Roman Catholic).

This means is used by certain local judges in the treatment of teen age first offenders, and has proved to be effective in the vast majority of cases.

Parole is the conditional release of a prisoner after he has purged part of his sentence. Only Ontario has a parole system at present in which the provincial probation officers double as parole officers.

... we're
young
but
we're



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Women and Crime

The following information is reproduced from a series of broadcasts given by Anne Francis on CBC.

"... women who break the law usually receive their first experience of justice in a police station. That means they will spend a few hours in a large bare room furnished only by a table and benches. If they are violently drunk or out of their minds they will probably wait for trial in a cell by themselves.

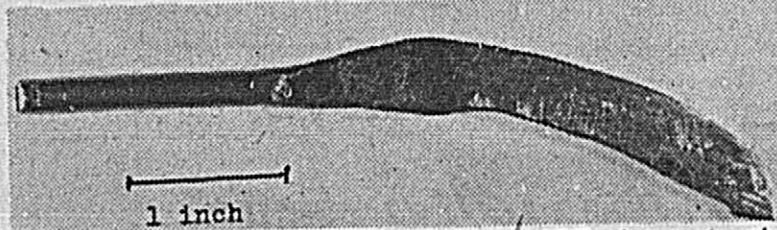
"A court worker urged me to go into No. 1 police station in the heart of Montreal. I followed her advice. When I was there about two weeks ago, there were four insane women in the detention cells. They had been there for many months because there are not enough beds in the mental hospitals in the province of Quebec and so they had to wait to be admitted. Last year, one woman spent eight months in that police station in a completely empty unpadding cell. She was so violent that she could not be allowed to keep her clothes or

even a nightgown. The policeman in charge of the station told me that the presence of those women is a nightmare because they are not equipped to look after mentally sick people.

"... a good probation system can reduce the amount of crime by preventing weak people from turning into recurring law breakers. In Great Britain, probation has been tried out for nearly fifty years now. British statistics show that only 25 per cent of the people put on probation commit further crimes as compared with 60 per cent of the people who are sent to prison. The British have closed half their prisons since 1907 when probation was first introduced.

"Now here in Canada we send six times as many people to prison as they do in Britain even though our population is so much smaller—about a third of the size.

"In any case, as things are now, nearly seven out of every ten women go to a Canadian prison will go their way and break the law again.



This is a weapon that was smuggled out of Bordeaux recently. It is carried by many of the prisoners for self defense, and is home made—a spike filed to proper dimensions.

FULLUM JAIL

Three inmates of Montreal's women's jail escaped during the summer of 1954. The Montreal Herald of August 10th 1954 stated that "the women scaled the walls of Fullum Street Jail not, they maintain, to escape their sentences, but to publicize conditions at the jail."

The trio, Penny Clarke 34, Mary McTigue, 42, and Doris Nelson, 46, spoke of conditions there:

"With mental patients screaming 24 hours a day, fantastic favoritism and unfair food rationing, we just couldn't take it any more."

"A jail — alright — but a mental institution, no."

"One girl was made to walk to and from the dining room to eat in spite of being sick. We weren't allowed to bring her anything. Now she's in a hospital, dying of TB."

"In our section there are 11 mental patients and nine ordinary ones. Those people aren't criminals and shouldn't be treated like criminals. The smell was terrible... the smell of disinfectant and just human smell, because there are no washroom facilities in the mental cells."

Prisoners Reveal Selves

by Howard Fry

In these enlightened days we do not send men to prison for punishment but as punishment. In other words we do not expect them to be flogged, starved or otherwise maltreated after they get to prison. We do not want revenge. We want to prepare the criminal for a return and integration into society. Unfortunately our prison system as it is now constituted does not accomplish this end. A man who is subjected to degrading routine and enforced celibacy can hardly be expected to participate as a healthy and normal citizen on his release.

As a matter of fact, a cursory examination of statistics indicates that our prisons are filled with men who have been there before, who could not adjust to outside life and who were apprehended committing the same crime for which they had previously been incarcerated. Actually we train our prisoners for crime and abnormality. Oscar was right, even for today, when he wrote: 'The vilest deeds like poison weeds Bloom well in prison air.'

Out of the prison community there come poems, stories, letters and fragmentary memoirs. They are written out of humiliation or resentment or loneliness.

Here is a poem written by a middle-aged aged man serving a term for forgery.

This is supposed to be a modern prison.

The guards are gentlemen, they don't beat us.

We play baseball on Saturday afternoons,

We see movies every Tuesday night.

But this place is really primitive.

Long ago when someone in the jungle did wrong

The savages... (castrated him)

And sent him for ever in to exile.

And that's what they do here. The guards are gentlemen and never touch us,

But we have all been castrated, And each day sent deeper into exile!

Not quite a Dudekian facility with the *vers libre* medium, but the emotion is there, and the commentary.

And here is part of a letter written home by a thief.

... then he put me outside on the kitchen porch but that was just as bad. The water on the porch — I have to sweep it off. I wish he would put me to work outside in the sun; any kind of work so I could pull myself together and be all right when I go outside.

The man never did learn to be 'all right.' He returned to the prison soon after he was released for committing another robbery.

In prison homosexual life flourishes. One highly intelligent prisoner in an American penitentiary prepared a documentary on the subject from which I quote:

Science has yet to find a harmless drug which will palliate man's animal appetites. The prisoner's craving for sexual gratification will not leave him; at times lashes him into a frenzy. What is he to do? He is among a world of men and it may not be long before his repressions make him turn to the only flesh-pots around him — men!

Here is a letter from one woman to another:

I'll kiss you once, I'll kiss you twice... etc... Well, are you satisfied now? I would have packed it on you harder, but too many niggers were around... Baby I'm supposed to have been in love in love twice, but Baby you got me. The way you love and pet me is sure gonna affect me. Ah, ah, oh, oh, oh, wow! Baby I believe I'm losing my mind... This is too damn good to be true... Yes I was planning on kicking hell out of you but changed my mind... Everlasting love...

CREDITS

It is society which, "for its own protection", puts people behind bars. We are society, and it is we who are responsible for the treatment of the human beings described in these articles. We must be aware of the situation, and it is for this reason that this issue was printed.

We would like to express our thanks to the John Howard Society for their co-operation; to Wilkie Kushner, Joe DeMunche, and Lee Levitan for their help; to Professor Scott; to Mrs. Parkins; and to Professor L. Dudek for his contribution and moral support.

Many thanks also to all those who contributed anonymously.

"Many a rose was lost to blush"

and many a good writer

has been to hide his identity

for their co-operation; to

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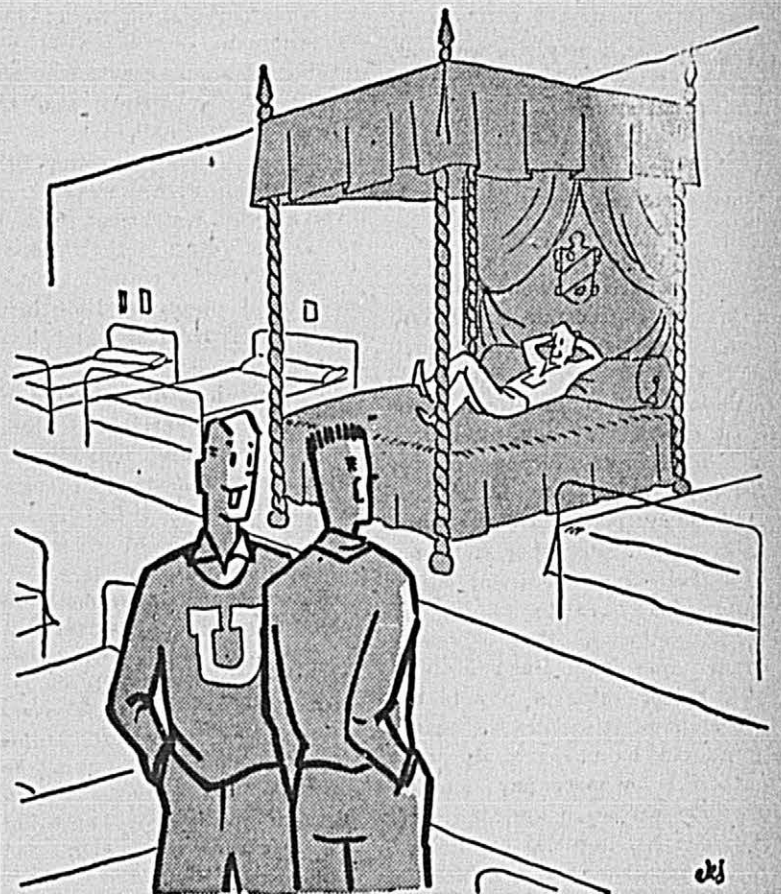
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ONCE IN, THERE IS NO WAY OUT

by Steve Savage

If you've done it once, you'll do it again. So thinks Mr. John Law. Perhaps he is right at times. Usually however, we find that through deliberate and biased attack rather than sincere encouragement he has undermined the honest efforts of a potentially good citizen.

Enroute from Stony Mountain Penitentiary, I stopped over at Sudbury and checked into a hotel. But I was stopped by a policeman who quite obviously didn't care for me at all when I told him I was a recent ex-con, even though I explained that my stay was tem-

porary. It didn't take me long to land up in the Sudbury cooler.

A week later I appeared before the judge to whom I told my story. He bid me to be on my way and paid no attention to the officer.

Back in my home town I was driving around with my brother some two weeks later when we ran out of gas in front of a former gas station. I left the car and went over to the door not realizing the station was now a used car lot. A rookie cop stepped out from the shadows and took both of us to the station. My brother was freed while I was held for

30 days on a charge of vagrancy. I was not even given the option of a fine.

When I started out in my new venture I consulted the police and was told that so long as I kept clear of trouble, they would not bother me. But my elation was short-lived and a few days later the familiar car stopped and let out a "John" who ambled over to inspect me closely through the front window. To say that I was angry is to under-estimate my feelings. I rushed to the door but by the time I reached there the police car was gone.

When I discovered that this "John" had been a robbery victim a few days earlier and had been brought to look at me to see if he could identify me, I realized that my troubles were not over. Although the suspect, later arrested, in no wise fitted my description, the police could have put me in the line up at the station, thus avoiding the public impression that they had created in front of my store.

Police and C.I.B. officers kept visiting me constantly during the next two years and finally the landlord gave me notice to move. Little by little, after this, I slipped back to my old ways, old haunts and old habits and in five years I was back where I started from — Kingston Penitentiary.

They seem to delight in seeing a cripple fall.

Reprinted from K. P. Telescope

Prison System No Help To Society

by Brahm Eisenstat

The idea that imprisonment should be used as a punishment in itself, is a relatively new one. For centuries, mankind has been accustomed to regard imprisonment as nothing but a preparatory stage for the infliction of other penalties. It was not until the late sixteenth century that prison as an instrument, not only for the safe-keeping of the prisoner, but also for his punishment, and later his reform, came into existence.

The goals of the penal system today, as described by leading criminologists, resolve themselves into three main ideas: the protection of society, which is paramount, the enforcement of morality and the rehabilitation of the offender.

Be that as it may, are we really protecting society through our present penal system?

New Code

The new Canadian Criminal Code, came into force on April 1, 1955. The new code changes the substantive law but fractionally. The famous Archambault Report, 1938, embodied certain suggestions which have yet to be carried out, and which if carried out, would doubtless add to the effect of the existing goals of our penal system. These are: allowing time for the payment of fines, as in England; many people are in prison today just because they could not pay their fines on time; application for leave to appeal "in forma pauperis," that is, many cannot appeal for financial reasons; higher rates of pay to the prison administration; the prison guards in France recently went on strike for more pay; and an effective probation system. This last idea is recognized as vital by the Commissioners who framed the

new Criminal Code.

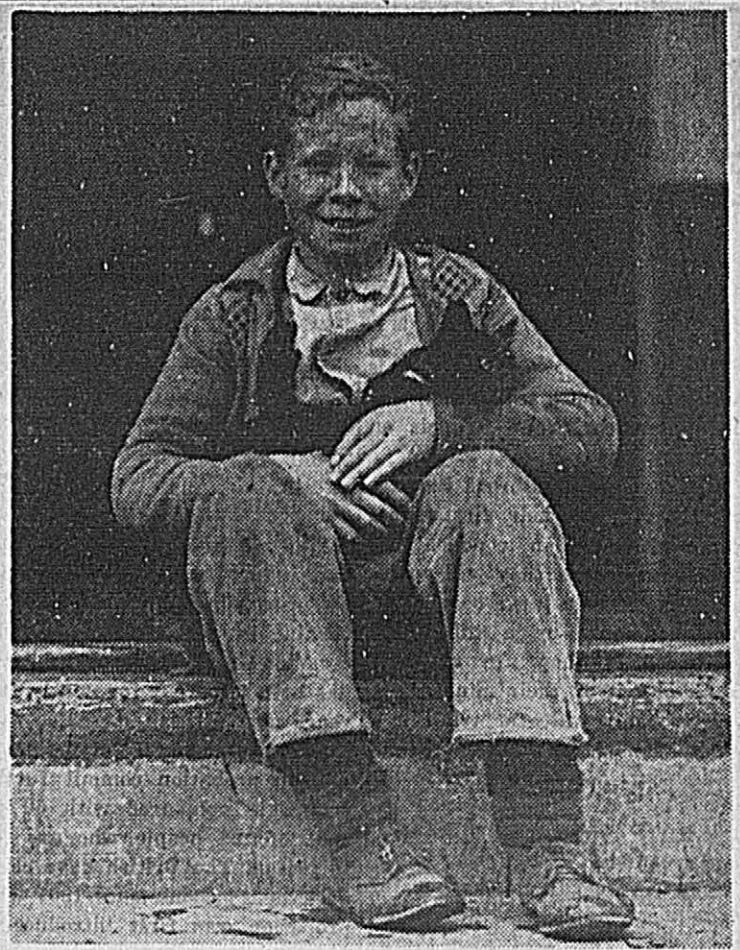
The recent and prolonged series of riots in the prisons on the North American continent, indicate something drastically wrong within the institutions and/or management themselves. In an impersonal, heterogeneous society such as ours, the notion of revenge, is not the prime motive for punishment.

Society Unprotected

Society is not protected by establishing institutions which breed crime and teach more efficient methods in the promulgation thereof. The creation of a bitter group of stigmatized people who know more about crime after than before their "punishment" is no solution. Punishment should not fit the crime, but the individual. The indeterminate sentence, and the grading of fines, considering the gravity of the offence and the means of the individual, as in Sweden, as well as providing time for its payment, are ways of individualizing punishment. This is in part reflected in the "degree" system of murder classification in the United States, and distinctions between "voluntary and involuntary" here.

Until new institutions are developed, effective parole and probation systems and rehabilitation which erases the stigma of penal servitude, are of prime importance. Segregation of classes of offenders should take place.

Much remains to be done. To expect from a penal system that it should by itself create law-abiding citizens can only be regarded as a grotesque over-estimation of its powers. A spirit of law-abidingness cannot be established by force — it can only be secured by improving the standards of living and through education.



This boy is one of the young-punishment is limited.

The farm is a private institution, which holds boys between the ages of 8 and 19. Some attend academic school, and others learn trades; many work on the farm itself. Recreation consists of sport activities, movies once a week, churchgoing, and the very occasional visiting day.

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Redmen Pucksters Face Carabins To Open Season

by Irwin Sankoff

The McGill Redmen open the 1955-56 Intercollegiate hockey season this Saturday night when they travel to the Verdun Auditorium to take on the University of Montreal Carabins. Game time at the Aud. is slated for 8:30 pm, and all McGill students, and others, are cordially invited to sit in on the proceedings. The Grey Cup game should be over by game time.

Robillard spent the better part of the day yesterday flipping coins to see just who would be in nets for the Red and White Tomorrow.

It will be either newcomer Bob Allore, or last year's sub-net-minder Henri Lafleur who will finally don the big pads. Allore was between the pipes on Wednesday night when the Redmen held a scrimmage with Loyola at the latter's home rink.

Allore was beaten for two goals, but nevertheless gave a good account of himself. The Redmen scored six times in the 40 minute session.

The Red and White crew will go along with four defencemen for the Carabin game. Footballers Jimmy Grant and Len Sigurdson will probably team up to form one defence pair with Paul Dingle and Brian McMullan as a second pair. Dingle is the only holdover on the defence corps from last year's team. This defence seems to be stronger than last season's blue line brigade as last year the Redmen then struggled along with only three defencemen.

Up front Rocky is still undecided on his third forward line. Gord Currie, Pete Constable and Jack McMullan will form the initial firing unit with Brian McCann centering Dickie Baltzan and Leo Konyk on the second line. Baltzan has been moved over from centre to right wing in the hope that he will up his goal scoring production. The move started paying dividends when Dickie scored a goal against Loyola and set up two others.

As a matter of fact the second line accounted for three goals in the Loyola scrimmage, with McCann potting the other two. Grant, Constable and Ross Hughes also netted Redmen markers.

The final McGill attacking unit will be made up of Ross Hughes, Guy Bourgoin and John Ferrabee. The extra forward for this game will be either Warren Allmand or Merdy Armstrong. Robillard mentioned that this lineup would hold only for the Carabin contest. Frank Mahoney, and Claude Picard have been out with the team and the coach said that they will be given an opportunity to play at a later date.

The only news which has come out of the U. of M. camp states that the nucleus of the team consists of Claude Dagenais, Butch Houle, Bernie Gratton and as usual, Bernie Quesnel.

Elsewhere in the Intercollegiate circuit, Varsity have come up with another power packed team. Only five of last year's championship crew are left, but Toronto recruited seven members from the Toronto St. Mikes and one from Barrie Flyers so they will definitely ice a team.

WANTED:

Several strong gentlemen to protect the McGill Daily Hockey Writers this Saturday night from the onslaughts of U. of M. fans at the hockey game. In previous years, the Daily reporter has been the only McGill rooter at these contests.

Strictly Confidential...

by Stu Smith

This reporter, in keeping with his famed reputation for bringing behind the scenes information to the light of day, has been prevailed upon to print verbatim a recently heard locker-room pep talk at an Ontario Institution of Higher Learning. The talk was given by the Senior Football Coach at halftime during a recent football game.

The coach, wearing the usual fawn trench coat with the collar up protecting the back of his head from the elements, paced up and down for a few moments, eyeing each of his charges in turn with the look of a disgusted, caged lion, before launching into his few carefully chosen words. They began this way:

Fellow employees . . . The score in this game is . . . zero to z-e-r-o . . . Even some of YOU PEOPLE can add that up. You know, of course what this will mean, mice. How can you let those bums, those SEMI-AMATEURS hold you scoreless. Do you know that not ONE of those guys drives a convertible? Do you know, furthermore, that one of them was caught with a textbook in his luggage? Disgraceful, you say? Disgraceful, indeed, yet you still have not scored in the first half.

Fellows, I beg of you, consider me, my family, my wife and kids! You all know what happened to the last coach who lost a game here. Would you like that to happen to me, your buddy, your pal? After that last loss, we all remember the fate of the poor coach . . . he had to attend faculty meetings! Don't let that happen to me fellows.

Anyhow, guys, if you want do it for me, for crying out loud, do it for yourselves. You know what the President is going have to say about this — he isn't going to like this — he's going to be very, v-e-r-y peeved. Not the President of the University, the President of the Alumnae Society, the BIG BOSS; we'll all be out of a job.

You know what happened to the boys who lost that last game. They were seen actually ATTENDING LECTURES. Think of it . . . education. I shudder even to consider the prospect. And do you remember what the fate was of the second-string reserves in that game? Yes . . . they were forced to turn up at LABS!!! Are we going to stand for humiliation of this type at a University?

Be reasonable, fellows. These people expect something for their money — it is the basis of our free-enterprise system. Go out there and show you're worth your salt and scholarships. Go out there and WIN, for all our sakes!!!

FOOTBALL CHALLENGE

Being truly civil in nature and hence not willing to pass up an opportunity for free beer and the glory of consistently beating the miners in all fields of human endeavour, we, the civils of 4M have graciously condescended to accept

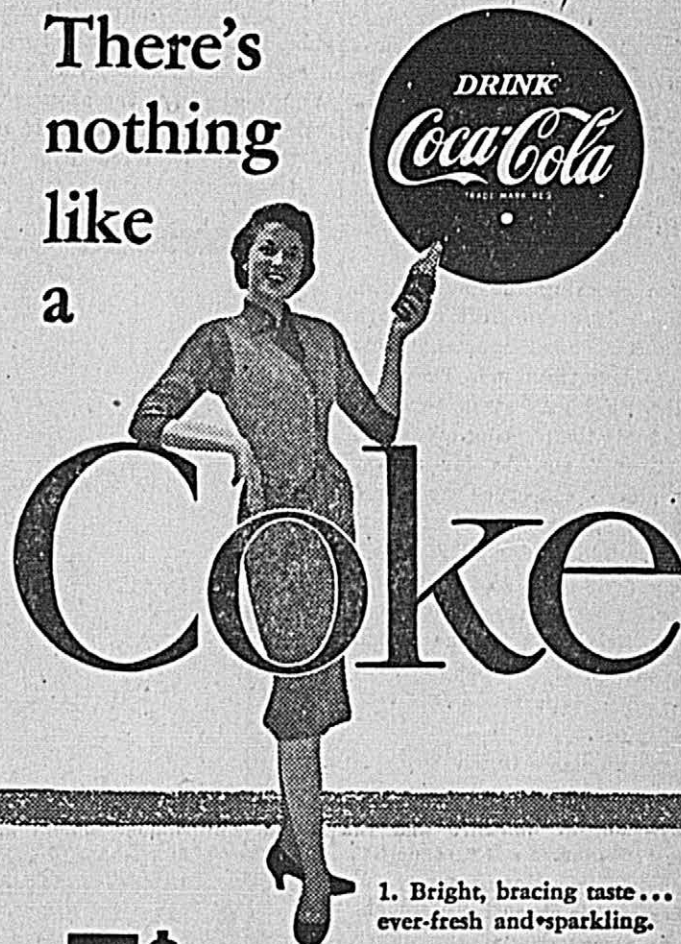
the feeble challenge of the miners 4M.

The civils have made themselves available for Friday, Nov. 25, having allowed Med. 3 to best them 8-0 in a close game.

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The Weaker Sex

by Liz Gillespie

The more observant reader will notice that the title of this column has been changed. The change was made at the request of the Managing Board of the Daily. They felt that the former title, "Broadside," did not fit in with the general tone and quality of the paper, to say nothing of its conservative policy. We had no choice but to humbly comply with their dictatorial whim.

The column this week is all about elections. We hope it will be of some help to those who plan to vote.

Election time is here again. Posters are blossoming out all over the campus urging student to "Vote for....." and pen sketches filled with solemn vows and character references will soon be appearing in the Daily. Before every one decides for whom he is going to vote we would like to offer a few helpful hints on how to pick the best student officials.

SEC

When choosing the most likely candidates for the positions open on the SEC two important facts must be kept in mind. They are (1) the SEC gets steak for supper and (2) the meeting often last until 2 or 3 am. As far as the first point is concerned we would like to suggest that students vote for a candidate who will appreciate the good food. As a general rule better work comes from contented officials. As for the second point suffice it to say that the strong silent type would feel very out of place.

Women's Union

Women students will have difficulty selecting candidates for the Women's Union. So few coeds are qualified. To become a successful member of this executive a student must be a crusader, a campaigner for women's right. She must be an idealist and she must have an undaunted spirit. In short she must be willing to fight a fight that

SPORTS MENU

VOLLEYBALL

Tuesday, November 29—1 pm
West Gym — Ct. 1 Phys. Ed. vs. Shriners. West Gym — Ct. 2 Law 1 vs. Scientists. West Gym — Ct. 3 Slipsticks vs. Saurheads. East Gym — Ct. 1 Met. 5 vs. Med. 1 'B'.

BASKETBALL

Monday, November 28—7:15 pm
Ct. 1—Old Boys vs. Med. 1 'A'.
Ct. 2—Com. 3 and 4 vs. Med. 4.
Ct. 3 Turtles vs. Phys. Ed.

8:15 pm

Ct. 1—Squares vs. Eng. 3. Ct. 2—Panthers vs. Med. 3 'B'. Ct. 3—Med. 3 'A' vs. Law 2. Ct. 4—Science 1 vs. Med. 1 'B'.

9:15 pm

Ct. 2—Diggers vs. Trotters. Ct. 3—Anarchists vs. Jacks. Ct. 4—Law 1 vs. Dents. 1 and 2.

FLOOR HOCKEY

Tuesday, November 29—5 pm
East Gym — Ct. 1 — Vacuums vs. Westies. East Gym — Ct. 2—Worms vs. Stargazers.

6 pm

East Gym — Ct. 1 Muckers vs. Architecture. East Gym—Ct. 2 — Steamrollers vs. Braves.

C.O.T.C. FASTBALL

There will be a McGill C.O.T.C. Fastball game tonight in the East Gym against R.M.R. All members are asked to report in the locker room at 7:30 pm.

coming events

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25

UNITED NATIONS CLUB: Mr. Yehuda Gai, Consul General of Israel, will speak on "Crisis in the Middle East" at 1 pm in the W. M. Stewart room.

POLISH CLUB: At 8:15 pm in room 150, Arts Bldg. Prof. Ludwig Krzyzanowski of Columbia University will speak on "Mickiewicz and our Times."

tendance at football games sporting their sweaters or blazers no matter how low the thermometer may fall. They also have to usher in overheated auditoriums in the same sweaters or blazers. They need iron constitutions to fight off the double pneumonia they could very easily acquire. Vive a la student politics!

MINING AND METALLURGY SOCIETY: Annual Beer and Oyster Party in the Union Grill Room at 8:00 pm. Admission: \$5.00.

EASTHER ORTHODOX SOCIETY AND STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT: Joint meeting for discussion on "Relations Between Church and State" at 8 pm in the S.C.M. House, 3625 Oxendon Avenue. All welcome.

GERMAN CLUB: Professor W. Judkins will give an illustrated lecture on "Durer, The Dawn of the Renaissance in German Art." It will be held in room W260 in the Arts Bldg. at 8:30. Everyone is welcome.

FOLK MUSIC GROUP: Everyone welcome to an informal singsong, at the Union Clubroom at 8:30; Florence Brown, folksinger will be present.

HILLEL: Oneg Shabat at 8 pm. Mr. Waldman will comment on the current situation in Israel. Student participation and discussion.

POST-GRADUATE SOCIETY: Post-grad party at 8 pm in the Union Lounge.

ARAB CLUB: A meeting will be held at 7 pm in the Clubroom to elect an executive body. All Arab students are urged to attend.

FILM SOCIETY: Stone Flower, the Russian masterpiece, will be shown with English subtitles at 5 and 8 pm in the PSCA. Admission by library cards.

TANKERS CLUB: Meeting at 5 pm on

the second floor of the Shrine. Everyone welcome.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26
UKRAINIAN STUDENTS CLUB: Annual "Grand Ball" in the Windsor Hall of the Windsor Hotel. Dancing from 9 pm to 3 am. Dress—semi-formal. Tickets may be obtained from Joe Mushka BE. 9869 after 6 pm or at Windsor Hall on Saturday. Admission is 5:00 per couple.

CHINESE STUDENTS' SOCIETY: A dancing party will be held at 9 pm in the Chinese Presbyterian Church. All welcome.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 27

McGILL CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP: Informal hymn sing at Student House, 3445 Peel St. The house will be open from 9-11 pm. All welcome. Tea will be served.

HILLEL: Movie Dance at which two short films will be shown. Dancing and refreshment. At Hillel House, 8:30 pm.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28

PSYCHOLOGY CLUB: A film, "Feelings of Hostility" will be shown at 1 pm. In room 250 of the Biology Bldg. Elections on various committee heads will also take place.

SOCIETE FRANCAISE: Mr. Albert Béguin, eminent French literary critic, will speak on a controversial topic. Union clubroom at 5 pm.

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